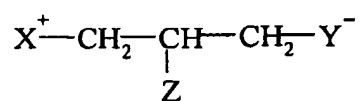


## **IN THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, in this application.

1. (currently amended) A method of treating a patient having leukemia, lymphoma, carcinoma, sarcoma, breast cancer, lung cancer, head and neck cancer, rectal cancer, or bladder cancer ~~tumors comprising administering to the patient a subject in need~~ thereof an effective amount of a compound of general formula (I):



(I)

(i) wherein  $X^+$  is selected from the group consisting of  $N^+(R_1, R_2, R_3)$  and  $P^+(R_1, R_2, R_3)$ , wherein  $R_1, R_2$  and  $R_3$ , which are the same or different, are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and  $C_1$ - $C_9$  straight or branched alkyl groups,  $-CH=NH(NH_2)$ ,  $-NH_2$ , and  $-OH$ ; ~~or two or more  $R_1, R_2$  and  $R_3$ , together with the nitrogen atom which they are linked to, form a saturated or unsaturated, monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic system; with the proviso that at least one of  $R_1, R_2$  and  $R_3$  is different from hydrogen;~~

(ii) Z is selected from the group consisting of

$-OR_4$ ,  
 $-OCOOR_4$ ,  
 $-OCONHR_4$ ,  
 $-OCSNHR_4$ ,  
 $-OCSOR_4$ ,  
 $-NHR_4$ ,  
 $-NHCOR_4$ ,  
 $-NHCSR_4$ ,  
 $-NHCOOR_4$ ,  
 $-NHCSOR_4$ ,  
 $-NHCONHR_4$ ,  
 $-NHCSNHR_4$ ,

-NHSOR<sub>4</sub>,  
-NHSONHR<sub>4</sub>,  
-NHSO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>4</sub>,  
-NHSO<sub>2</sub>NHR<sub>4</sub>, and  
-SR<sub>4</sub>,

wherein R<sub>4</sub> is a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> saturated or unsaturated, straight or branched alkyl group;

(iii) Y<sup>-</sup> is selected from the group consisting of -COO<sup>-</sup>, -PO<sub>3</sub>H, -OPO<sub>3</sub>H<sup>-</sup>, and  
tetrazolate-5-yl;

a salt[[s]], enantiomer[[s]] or [[and]] racemic mixture[[s]] thereof, for the preparation of an  
antitumor medicament.

2. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein in the compound of  
formula (I), independently of one another,

- X is trimethylammonium or a group N<sup>+</sup>(R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>) ~~wherein two or more R<sub>1</sub>,  
R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, together with the nitrogen atom which they are linked to, form a  
heterocyclic system, which is selected from morpholinium, pyridinium,  
pyrrolidinium, quinolinium and quinuclidinium;~~
- R<sub>4</sub> is selected from the group consisting of heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl,  
undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, hexadecyl, heptadecyl,  
octadecyl, nonadecyl and eicosyl;
- Z is a ureido (-NHCONHR<sub>4</sub>) or carbamate (-NHCOOR<sub>4</sub>, -OCONHR<sub>4</sub>)  
group.

3. (currently amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the compound is  
selected from the group consisting of

- R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(nonylcarbamoyl)-aminobutyrate;
- R,S-4-quinuclidinium-3-(tetradecyloxycarbonyl)-oxybutyrate;
- R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(nonylcarbamoyl)-oxybutyrate;
- R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(nonyloxycarbonyl)-oxybutyric acid chloride;
- R,S-4-trimethylphosphonium-3-(nonylcarbamoyl)-oxybutyrate;

- R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(octyloxycarbonyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(nonyloxycarbonyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-octyloxybutyrate;
  - R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-tetradecyloxybutyrate;
  - R,S-1-guanidinium-2-tetradecyloxy-3-(tetrazolate-5-yl)-propane;
  - R,S-1-trimethylammonium-2-tetradecyloxy-3-(tetrazolate-5-yl)-propane;
  - R,S-3-quinuclidinium-2-(tetradecyloxycarbonyl)-oxy-1-propanephosphonate monobasic;
  - R,S-3-trimethylammonium-2-(nonylaminocarbonyl)-oxy-1-propanephosphonate monobasic;
  - [[ -]] ~~R,S-3-pyridinium-2-(nonylaminocarbonyl)-oxy-1-propanephosphonic acid chloride;~~
  - R-4-trimethylammonium-3-(tetradecylcarbomoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R-4-trimethylammonium-3-(undecylcarbomoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R-4-trimethylammonium-3-(heptylcarbomoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(nonylthiocarbomoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R-4-trimethylammonium-3-(noncarbomoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(nonylcarbomoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(tetradecylcarbomoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-tetradecylaminobutyrate;
  - R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-octylaminobutyrate;
  - R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(decansulfonyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R,S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(nonylsulfamoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(dodecansulfonyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R-4-trimethylammonium-3-(dodecansulfonyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - S-4-trimethylammonium-3-(undecylsulfamoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R-4-trimethylammonium-3-(undecylsulfamoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R-4-trimethylammonium-3-(dodecylcarbomoyl)-aminobutyrate;
  - R-4-trimethylammonium-3-(10-phenoxydecylcarbomoyl)-aminobutyrate;
- and

- R-4-trimethylammonium-3-(trans-b-styrenesulfonyl)-aminobutyrate.

4. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound is R-4-trimethylammonium-3-(tetradecylcarbamoyl)-aminobutyrate.

Claim 5 (canceled)

6. (currently amended) A therapeutic preparation containing a compound according to claim 1 in combination with an antitumor agent selected from the group consisting of ~~cytotoxic or cytostatic compounds, antimetabolites, hormone antagonists, alkaloids, antibiotics, in particular anthracyclines, alkylating agents, peptides, agents modifying the biological response, and~~ cytokines, for simultaneous separate or sequential administration to a tumor patient.

7. (currently amended) A therapeutic preparation according to claim 6, wherein the antitumor agent is ~~containing a combination of a compound of claim 1 and an~~ anthracycline.

8. (original) A preparation according to claim 7, wherein the anthracycline is doxorubicin.

9. (new) A therapeutic preparation containing a compound according to claim 1 in combination with an antitumor agent selected from the group consisting of cytotoxic or cytostatic compounds, antimetabolites, hormone antagonists, alkaloids and antibiotics, for simultaneous separate or sequential administration to a tumor patient.

10. (new) A therapeutic preparation containing a compound according to claim 1 in combination with an antitumor agent which is a peptide, for simultaneous separate or sequential administration to a tumor patient.

11. (new) The method according to claim 1, wherein a hepatocarcinoma patient is treated.

12. (new) The method according to claim 1, wherein a leukemia patient is treated.